

MED

MEDIC. *n. f.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.

The *medic* hath a papilionaceous or butterfly flower, out of which empalement rises the pointal, which afterward becomes an intorted pod, sometimes like a ram's horn, in which are lodged kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

MEDICAL. *adj.* [*medicus*, Latin.] Physical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacation would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

MEDICALLY. *adv.* [from *medical*.] Physically; medicinally.

That which promoted this consideration, and medically advanced the fame, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. *Brown.*

MEDICAMENT. *n. f.* [*medicamentum*, Fr. *medicamentum*, Latin.] Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehensions; and, upon the unsuccessfulness of these milder *medicaments*, the use of that stronger physick, the cures.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

A cruel wound was cured by scalding *medicaments*, after it was putrified; and the violent swelling and bruise of another was taken away by scalding it with milk. *Temple's Miscel.*

MEDICAMENTAL. *adj.* [*medicamentum*, Fr. *medicamentum*, Latin.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAMENTALLY. *n. f.* [from *medicamentum*.] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfulllest action of natural heat; and that not only alimentially in a substantial mutation, but also *medicamentally* in any corporeal conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

TO MEDICATE. *v. a.* [*medico*, Latin.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

The fumes, steams, and fenchens of London, do so *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

To this may be ascribed the great effects of medicated waters. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

She secured the whiteness of my hand by medicated gloves. *Rambler.*

MEDICATION. *n. f.* [from *medicate*.]

1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the plant with an infusion of the *medication* may have more force than the rest, because the *medication* is oft renewed. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The use of physick.

He advieth to observe the times of the equinoxes and solstices, and to declare *medication* ten days before and after. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

MEDICINABLE. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.] Having the power of physick.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinal* use. *Bacon.*

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water, and is very *medicinal* for the cure of the spleen. *Wotton.*

The jaw-bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are *medicinal*. *Walton's Angler.*

MEDICINAL. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin:] this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the best authorities, *medicinal*.]

1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue.

Come with words as *medicinal* as true,

Honest as either; to purge him of that humour

That presses him from sleep. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,

Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts;

Exasperate, exulcerate and raise

Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb

Nor *medicinal* liquor can assuage. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The second causes took the swift command,

The *medicinal* head, the ready hand;

All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to physick.

Learn'd he was in *medicinal* lore,

For by his side a pouch he wore,

Replete with strange hermetick powder,

That wounds nine miles point-blank with folder. *Butler.*

Such are called *medicinal-days* by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, so as to forbid the use of medicines: but it is most properly used for those days wherein purging, or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with. *Quincy.*

Medicinal-hours are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper. *Quincy.*

MEDICINALLY. *adv.* [from *medicinal*.] Physically.

The witnesses that leech-like liv'd on blood,

Sucking for them were *medicinally* good. *Dryden.*

MEDICINE. *n. f.* [*medicina*, Fr. *medicina*, Latin.] It is generally pronounced as if only of two syllables, *med-cine*. *Phy-sick*; any remedy administered by a physician.

O, my dear father! resaturation, hang

Thy *medicine* on my lips; and let this kiss

Repair those violent harms. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Let's make us *medicines* of our great revenge,

To cure this deadly grief. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

A merry heart doth good like a *medicine*; but a broken spirit dieth the bones. *Prov. xvii. 22.*

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure,

To cure this deadly grief. *Dryden.*

TO MEDICINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To operate as physick. Not used.

Not all the drowsy syrups of the world,

Shall ever *medicate* thee to that sweet sleep

Which thou owdest yesterday. *Shaksp. Med. v. n.*

MEDICITY. *n. f.* [*medicitia*, Fr. *medicitia*, Latin.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.

They contained no fishy composition, but were made up of man and bird; the human *medicity* variously placed not only above but below. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

MEDICRITY. *n. f.* [*medicritia*, French; *medicritas*, Latin.] 1. Small degree; middle rate; middle state.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *medicrity* of success. *Bacon.*

There appeared a sudden and marvellous conversion in the duke's case, from the most exalted to the most depressed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *medicrity*. *Watson.*

He likens the *medicrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his store with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profusion, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of *medicrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to. *Locks.*

2. Moderation; temperance. Obsolete.

Left appetite, in the use of food, should lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe, in this case, obedience to that law of reason which teacheth *medicrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker, b. i.*

When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *medicrity*. *Hooker.*

TO MEDITATE. *v. a.* [*meditare*, French; *meditari*, Latin.] To plan; to scheme; to contrive.

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things by his understanding. *Ecclesi. xiv. 20.*

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war. *King Charles.*

Like a lion that unheeded lay,

Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,

With inward rage he *meditates* his prey. *Dryden.*

Before the memory of the flood was lost, men *meditated* the setting up a false religion at Babel. *Forster.*

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

Then among

There set a man of ripe and perfect age,

Who did them *meditate* all his life long. *Fairy Queen.*

TO MEDITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate; to dwell on with intense thought. It is commonly used of pious contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* night and day. *Psal. i. 2.*

I will *meditate* also of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings. *Psal. lxxvii. 12.*

Meditate till you make some act of piety upon the occasion of what you *meditate*; either get some new arguments against a sin, or some new encouragements to virtue. *Taylor.*

To worship God, to study his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all these being great pleasure and peace. *Tillyson's Sermons.*

MEDITATION. *n. f.* [*meditationem*, Fr. *meditatio*, Latin.] 1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation.

I left the *meditations* wherein I was, and spoke to her in anger. *2 Esd. x. 5.*

Some thought and *meditation* are necessary; and a man may possibly be so stupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to say in his heart, there is none. *Bentley.*

2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.

His name was heavenly contemplation;

Of God and goodness was his *meditation*. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

'Tis most true,

That musing *meditation* most affects

The pensive secrecy of desert cell. *Milton.*

Thy thoughts to nobler *meditations* give,

And study how to die, not how to live. *Granville.*

3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE. *adj.* [from *meditate*.]

1. Addicted to meditation. *Ang.*

2. Expressing intention or design. *Mediteran.*

MED

MEDITERRANEAN. } *adj.* [*medius* and *terra*; *mediterraneus*, Fr.]

MEDITERRANEUS. }

1. Encircled with land.

In all that part that lieth on the north side of the *mediterranean* sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue. *Brerewood.*

2. Inland; remote from the sea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterranean* parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth. *Brown.*

We have taken a less height of the mountains than is requisite, if we respect the *mediterranean* mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea. *Burnet.*

MEDIUM. *n. f.* [*medium*, Latin.]

1. Any thing intervening.

Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cause a diversity of found from water, it may be tried. *Bacon.*

I must bring together

All these extremes; and must remove all *mediums*, That each may be the other's object. *Denham.*

Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, unimured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to discolour the object. *Addison's Spect. No. 257.*

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the *medium* which pervades their interstices. *Newt.*

Against filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

This cannot be answered by those *mediums* which have been used. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper *mediums*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.

The just *medium* of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

MEDLAR. *n. f.* [*medullar*, Latin.]

1. A tree.

The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the manured sorts; or lacinated, as in the wild sorts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are umbilicated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of that tree.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,

And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree,

And wish his mistress were that kind of fruit,

Which maids call *medlars*. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

I was fain to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten *medlar*. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a racket of services, *medlars*, and chestnuts. *Peacham.*

No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be

Whole orchards in virginity. *Cleveland.*

Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch

Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*

TO MEDLE. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*

TO MEDLY. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*

MEDLY. *n. f.* [from *meddle* for *minge*.] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which *medly* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and jostled many into the tower ditch. *Hayward.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,

Suspensions, quarrels, reconcilments, wars; Then peace again. *Walsb.*

They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues,

Unusual fastings, and will bear no more

This *medley* of philosophy and war. *Addison's Cato.*

Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodshed. *Freeholder, No. 50.*

There are that a compounded fluid drain

From different mixtures: the blended streams,

Each mutually correcting each, create

A pleasurable *medley*. *Philips.*

MEDLY. *adj.* Mingled; confused.

I'm strangely discomposed;

Quails at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,

Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*

MEDULLAR. } *adj.* [*medullaris*, Fr. from *medulla*, Latin.]

MEDULLARY. } Pertaining to the marrow.

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